

India is going to become a member of that great institution.

There has been some discontent among certain sections of the people, as you have observed. These gentlemen are not unaware of the fact that our Government had appointed a Constitutional Reforms Committee and that their recommendations are being anxiously considered by the Government for announcement. There is no reason for any subject of His Highness the Maharaja to think that the reforms which are going to be conferred on the people will be inadequate. His Highness the late Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar of blessed memory, half a century back, established this Assembly, unasked by our parents. It has also been the hereditary practice of the Maharajas of Mysore to confer constitutional reforms now and then, whenever the time is opportune. It is the loyal duty of every Mysorean, under such circumstances, to create a peaceful atmosphere and gain the confidence of His Highness the Maharaja and His Government, to secure greater freedom from time to time.

Sir, yours has been a difficult task all these years, as changes have been occurring almost every day. Actions and reactions in the neighbouring territories and in other countries have got their own effect here also. You have been an apostle of peace and sympathy. We are sure that your sympathy and rare statesmanship will bring contentment and permanent prosperity to the State.

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY said that the members of the House were very happy to listen to the speech of the Dewan. They were also happy that Her Highness the Yuvarani, Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar and other members of the party who had gone to Europe had returned safe after a brief sojourn. It was the fervent desire of every Mysorean that the present European war should come to a successful termination very soon and that peace should reign in the world, that His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore should safely return home, and that Congressmen in the State should approach the Government in a spirit of compromise and co-operation, accepting

in the meanwhile the reforms that His Highness the Maharaja would graciously announce.

Speeches on the Address over, **Mr. C. K. VENKATRAMAIA**, Kannada Translator to Government, read the Kannada version of the Dewan's Address.

Swearing in of New Members.

The following members made the prescribed Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took their seats :—

1. Mr. Bhupalam Nanjundiah, Hosadurga.
2. „ C. V. Raman, Chamarajanagar.
3. „ Venkataramane Gowda, Hunsur Taluk.
4. „ H. M. Mallikarjunappa, Tarikere Taluk.
5. „ G. Kanchappa, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.
6. „ H. L. Nanjundappa, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.
7. „ Bette Gowda, Kunigal Taluk.
8. „ H. Husein Ali Beig, Holenarsipur.
9. „ B. S. Kasturi, Belur.
10. „ Patel Halappa, Shimoga Taluk.
11. „ H. S. Suryanarayana Rao, Channapatna Taluk.
12. „ M. Borappa, Channapatna Taluk.
13. „ Saheb Pasha Sab, Mulbagal Town.
14. „ C. Nanjundiah *alias* Nanjundappa, Chintamani.
15. „ Siddappa, Ragibommanahalli, Malvalli Taluk.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Revision of Scales of Pay.

Q.—3. Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER (Channapatna Municipality).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the date on which the scale of pay of the officials of the taluk and the other offices in the State was prepared ;

(b) whether they are aware that the Government officials in the State cannot make both ends meet out of the pay they get, under the existing circumstances?

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprakashta B. T. Kesavaiah).—

(a) The revision of the scale of pay of the entire Revenue Establishment sanctioned in Government Orders No. R. 1305-14—L.R. 105-28-104, dated 10th/13th August 1929, and R. 2422-32—L.R. 105-28-121, dated 27th October 1930, was given effect to from 1st July 1930.

(b) No.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—With reference to answer to sub-section (b), are not the Government aware that the conditions have considerably changed since 1930?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—In 1929, a special committee examined the question of salaries of these establishments and it was as a result of their recommendation that Government revised the salaries of the subordinate staff, fixing the minimum at Rs. 25, rising to Rs. 40 in a sliding scale. So far as the conditions at present are concerned, such as prices of food grains and other necessities of life, they are much better than what they were in 1930.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—May I respectfully represent that it is necessary that salaries should be raised?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If it is only the Revenue Department, Government might consider the suggestion. But the question refers to the establishment of all departments, and Government would have to examine the financial implications before making any statement by way of reply.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Are the Government not aware that to the extent that the prospects of the taluk establishments are improved, the raiyat also would stand to benefit?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—There is necessarily no connection between the two.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—The last revision was effected full 10 years ago. Is it not time that another revision was thought of in order that there might be no stagnation of officials on the same pay?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—There is no question of stagnation. Originally there were no grades at all and appointments were made on fixed salaries only. With a view to secure better prospects to the officials, not only was the initial pay enhanced, but an incremental scale was also created. That was certainly a great improvement over the original state of affairs.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Are not the Government aware that most of these poor people will have contracted debts and with the small pay they get, they cannot maintain their families and also discharge their debts?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—For that matter, other people also may have their liabilities. Besides, indebtedness is not a feature peculiar to Government servants.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—I am referring to officials getting very small salaries. Is it possible at all for them to maintain their families and also discharge their liabilities? Are they really not undergoing special hardship?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Government are not aware of any special hardships to which any particular class of officials are subjected. Poverty and riches are after all relative terms. I, however, concede that the smaller officials are generally very poor.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Can officials who are agonised by poverty have the necessary peace of mind for efficiently discharging their duties?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Many poor officials are efficient.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA.—If at least the hours of work are defined and adhered to, the difficulties of the poorer officials would be mitigated. Their condition now is most pitiable.

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—That is one aspect of the matter. I would refer the member to another aspect of it, raised in Question No. 49 (*re. Holidays*).

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB.—Under the existing scale, it takes about 15 long years for a junior official to reach his maximum of Rs. 40. Why not raise the annual increment from Re. 1 to Rs. 2?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The question may be considered, but I cannot say off-hand that it would be acceptable.

Mr. C. V. RAMAN.—Will the Government consider the question of revising the pay of at least those who are drawing less than Rs. 50?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—It is all a question of funds.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED HUSSEIN.—Are the Government aware that the taluk officials have several methods of supplementing their income?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Government do not believe so.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB.—Once a man is appointed in a place and works satisfactorily, why not give him annual increments even before he is confirmed?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If he is not confirmed, he cannot expect to draw increments. But after he is confirmed in a permanent place, even if he is acting in another temporary vacancy, he will get his usual increment.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB.—My suggestion is that whether permanent or not, officials must be given increments.

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Government will consider the suggestion.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO.—It is very necessary that salaries of primary school masters also should be enhanced. Their pay is sometimes less than that of peons in certain offices.

Working Hours of Taluk Offices.

Q—4. Messrs. M. B. GURULINGIAH and S. L. MUDDUBASAVIAH (Closepet Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is a rule fixing the hours of work for officials in the Taluk Offices;

(b) whether the rule is being strictly followed;

(c) whether they know that these officials work from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.?

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprakashta B. T. KesavaIengar).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Mr. M. B. GURULINGIAH.—Are the Government aware that the officials are also denied the benefit of holidays?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If they work regularly during the working days, there will be no need for them to work on holidays.

Mr. M. B. GURULINGIAH.—They work hard and yet they have to attend office on holidays also. In this view, why not at least improve their pay?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Pay and hours of work in an office cannot strictly be regulated on a wage basis.

Mr. M. B. GURULINGIAH.—Will the Government be pleased either to issue instructions that the officials must be asked to work only between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. or to enhance the pay of the poor officials?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If they have to attend office on holidays also, it only shows the necessity for adding to the establishment, rather than to the pay.

Mr. M. B. GURULINGIAH.—If the Government feel that the staff is inadequate, why not increase it?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Where there is necessity for it, the question always receives due consideration.

Mr. M. B. GURULINGIAH.—Do the Government think that the taluk establishments are not working satisfactorily?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—That may also be one of the probabilities.

Mr. M. B. GURULINGIAH.—If they are working efficiently and satisfactorily, why do the higher officials insist upon their working overtime?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Government have received no complaints to that effect.